

s13—Anthropometry, diagnosis, and prescription of corrective exercises. Lectures and practical work. Professor MEYLAN.

8.30, Thompson Building.

This course deals with the practical methods of studying the human organism; of determining its conditions and needs, and of applying the various measures indicated for normal development, improvement of health and strength, correction of deformities, prevention and cure of certain forms of disease. The course includes the following: recording of personal and family history; measuring and testing the body; observation of organic conditions and physical signs; theory and tabulation of statistics; use of graphic methods for representing bodily conditions and changes; individual prescription of exercise and hygienic regimen, corrective exercise for common deformities, such as round shoulders and spinal curvature; adaptation of movements for functional disorders and special nervous conditions. There will be practical work for all students.

## SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORKERS

MAINTAINED BY SIMMONS COLLEGE AND HARVARD UNIVERSITY

### TOPICS INCLUDED IN THE COURSE OF STUDY

AIM OF SOCIAL SERVICE.—Right conceptions of social duty—The interdependence of men—The worker—Preparation and purpose. *Leading principles underlying all social effort*: Investigation the basis of constructive work—Knowledge of standards of living, of neighborhood needs and resources—Individual treatment of individuals—The family and ties of kinship—Effect on neighbors and the community—Conference, and coöperation in a plan—Economy of adequate relief—Recording of experience.

IMPROVEMENT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS OF LIVING.—*Community action*: Sanitary measures—Housing legislation—Recreation—Hygiene of occupation—Protection of children from premature work—Limitations of legislation. *Voluntary action*: Private experiment looking to government action—Coöperative associations—Improved housing—Industrial betterment.

NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Organization of local responsibility—Social work of the local church—Settlements and neighborhood guilds—Coöperation with local public administration—Higher standards of home life and friendly acquaintance—Physical, industrial, and domestic training.

SCOPE OF CHARITY.—Motives and methods—Causes of dependency—Public aid and private charity—The church and the needy—Organization of charity.

THE NEEDY FAMILY.—Development of right habits and individuality—Family budgets—Personal service, and its training—The place of material aid in adequate relief—Sources of relief—Employment—Provident agencies—Loans—Special types of families. *Families in which there is sickness*: Use of dispensaries, hospitals, and convalescent homes—Instructive visiting nursing. *Children at home*: Day nurseries—Country outings—The schools and truancy—The teacher and the home—Child study—Ungraded classes and schools.

PERSONS OUT OF THEIR OWN FAMILIES.—*Children*: Law and practice touching separation of families—Use of children's institutions—Important technicalities of their management—Placing-out free and at board. *Almshouses*: Volunteer work for inmates. *Private homes for adults*. *Homeless*: Shelters—Transportation. *The insane*: Treatment and after-care. *Defectives*: Education and custody.

THE CRIMINAL.—Early tendencies towards crime—Principles underlying treatment of offenders—Probation, reformation, and indeterminate sentence, parole, after-care.

Financial management of agencies and institutions—Reports—Use of statistics—Institutional life and administration—Architecture of institutions—Dietaries—Emergency relief in disasters—Relations of government, national, State, and city, to charity and correctional and social work—Immigration—The merit system—Supervision by public and private agencies—Social workers and the labor question—Social aspects of democracy—The educational movement in charity, correction, and social service.



SUPPORT THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.—“These facts show why it is the doctor's duty to the State to support the Medical Examining Boards, to work to have honest men appointed upon them, and not to be too censorious of their shortcomings. We, who have not served on these boards, know little of the worry, the work, and the weariness entailed by honest service in them. The man who unreasonably or unjustly decries the system and its exponents is doing an economic wrong similar to that of those few honorable but short-sighted doctors, who for years played into the hands of the profession's enemies by opposing State control of medical licensure. The manner in which State laws compelled low-grade medical colleges to adopt entrance examinations, lengthen terms, and exact efficient final examinations has fully justified the prophecies of the advocates of State control.”—JOHN B. ROBERTS, Philadelphia.

[Dr. Roberts's advice applies with equal force to the Nurse Examiners.—ED.]